SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1855.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

VETO OF THE COLLINS STEAMER BILL.

Its Modification and Adoption by the Senate.

WRANGLING AND CONFUSION IN THE CAPITOL,

&c.,

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Benate. WASHINGTON, March 3, 1855. The Appropriation bill is under consideration, and the depletion of the Treasury to any amount and on every naginable subject is going on. Interminable are the b considered, amended, rejected and passed. When the Appropriation bill recurs, there is so much noise on the floor that it is almost impossible to hear in the gallery the defails of the amendments The prospect is that th Senate wid not adjourn till to-morrow noon, when, if Senators are disappointed in carrying appropriations to the amount they propose, they threaten to have the De ficiency bill moved as an amendment to this Appropria-tion bill. When it shall reach the House, any amount of fun may be considered in prospective. It is not in possible that a general break-down may take place, and an extra session of Congress rentered necessary. I shall report any interesting details that can be had at the re-

orter's desk, or be obtained from any reliable source. The amendments passed are: to increase the salary the Euryever General of New Mexico to \$1,500, and of his office to \$18,500; to equalize the pay of accountants in the Land Office; to make the salary of the Surveyor General of Ctah \$4,000; Surveyor of Kausas and General of Utah \$4,000; Surveyor of Kaosas and Nebraska \$3,500; to equalize the salary of draughtsmen in the houses of Congress; to fix the salary of the Circuit Judge of California at \$4,500; an amendment from Mr. Seward for the erection of Custam Houses at Cleveland, Olito; Pensacola, Florida; Alexacdra Va. Barnstable, Mass.; Jattsburg, N. Y., Bristot, R. I.; adding five inspectors, and twenty weighers and guagers to New York; increasing the salares of weighers and measurers and inspectors of New York; directing only refined bars to be transferred from New York to Philadelphia M nt for coinage.

Mr. Swanto, (freesoil) of N. Y., asked as a special favor, at the close of his present term, to resiprocate the courtesies of Senators by the passage of a bill establishing certain ports of delivery in Mississippil, Fonnessee, and Kentucky. Passed.

To Mr. Sewards amendment for the erection and pur-

ing certain ports of delivery in Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Passed.

To Mr. Seward's amendment for the erection and purchase of the Custom Houses, Mr. BRODHEAD, (dem.) of Pa., moved a farther amendment appropriating for Custom Houses and Post Office in large cities. For New York, \$500,600, for Philadelphia, \$475,000; for Boston, \$400,000—to be expended under the direction of the Postmaster General.

This amendment was defeated.

Mr. Sithers (dem.) of Ill., from the Committee of Conference on the disagreement of the two houses to the amendments of the Army Appropriation bill, made a report in favor of a Board of Army Osmmissioners to examine and settle the California cisims, and giving authority to the President to appoint officers below the grade of field officers, as though the appointments occurred in vacation.

curred in vacation.

Mr. Rusk, (dem.) of Texas, then called up the House
Ell establishing certain post roads.

Mr. Wellen, (dem.) of Cal, said he designed adding
thereto a provision for an express mail between St. Louis
and San Francisco, but as the House had voted such a
proposition down, he would not renew it so late in the

mr. Swin. (dem.) of Cal., proposed an amendment for a weelly mult between the Mississ ppi river and the Pacific.
Mr. Hunre, (dem.) of Va , asked Mr. Gwin to with draw the smendment.

Mr. Coorsa, (whig) of Pa.—We will vote it down in

endment was then defeated, by nays 23, year The bill was then passed as before stated, without amendment with Tourist (whig) of Ga, moved that the salary of the Judge of the Circuit Court of California be made equal to that of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

equal to that of the vascular Powers of twenty-five An appropriation to Hiram Powers of twenty-five thousand dollars for statuary to be excuted, was The appropriation for the Florida claims was then negatived by 31 pays to 10 yess.

It was now bail-past one o'clock, and the Civil and Dip'omatic Appropriation bill was passed as above amended, and with a great number of other amend

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

An amendment appropriating \$12,000 for the drawings and reports of the habits or insects injurious to vega-

and reports of the moust that the way parked.

Mr. Malloav, (dem.) of Fla., offered an amendment providing for the construction of seven sloops of war. Rejected by mays 27, yeas 17.

Mr. Husrun then remarked that the House had refused to agree to the report of the Committee of Conference on the Military Appropriation bill, and a new committee was necessary.

ference on the Military appropriation of committee was necessary.

For the marine barracks of Brooklyn an appropriation of \$10,000 was been agreed to.

An appropriation was asked for the retrocession of the Memphis (Tenn) navy yard to the United States.

Mr. Srusar, (dem.) of Mich, demanded that a recommendation from the Navy Department should precede such an appropriation.

The proposition was then rejected.

Mr. STWAND proposed an amendment, that the Ocean Mail Steamer bill, just vatoed, be altered by atriking out the clause repealing the power to give notice to the Collins Company of discontinuance of the extra allowance, and compelling him to build a new steamer. Unanimously passed. EVENING SESSION.

passed.

Quite a number of unimportant private bills were there

Quite a number of unimportant private outs passed.

The House passed a bill disadirming the right of the Legislature of Minnesota to incorporate a radroad company in that territory, and the Senata's Committee on Territories opposed to the action of the House, have reported in faror of sustaining the Minnesota Legislature. A movement is being made to tack the bid, affirming the action of the I egislature of Minnesota, to some private bill under consideration in the Senate.

Mr. STURET—I am opposed to this process of passing a bill.

Quite an animated and unparliamentary discussion

Quite an animated and unparliamentary discussion now took place between different Senators upon parliamentary rules, with a good deal of audible conversation upon the floor of the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Stuart.) will please suspend his remarks until order is restored in the chamber.

Quet was somewhat restored, when Mr. Stuart resumed his remarks. He advocated the right of territorial legislatures to manage their own concerns within the constitution of the United States.

After thirty minutes' discussion, the Senate manifesting considerable uncasiness, Mr. Stuart observed that nothing after of the infraction of the first principles of human rights would have induced him to occupy the time of the last night of the searon.

Mr. Manon—We have the power. I do not know the facts. He then cited laws against Mr. Stuart's positions.

BADGER then made an attack on the President pro-

tem, for ruling a measure out of order because incongra-ous with a leading measure. The decision of Mr. Bright, the chairman, having been appealed from, Mr. Foote took the chair, when Mr. Bright desied having used the word "incongruous" Mr. Batonn said he did so in substance. Now I say it would be in order to attach any appropriation bill to this bill gravings a pension.

this bill granting a pension.

Mr. Bayand said incongruity did not make measures

Mr. BAYARD said incongruity did not make measures out of order.

Mr. Coorna made a statement of facts in relation to the Trarsit Railroad Company of Minnesota.

The second Committee of Conference of both houses on the Army Appropriation bill then made a report, which the Senate concurred in.

Mr. Coorna then resumed his remarks.

Mr Purr followed him, saying he had never read the rules of the Senate, and should not if he lived to be the sign of Methuselab. He rose, he said, to vindicate the truth of history. He did not care for forms.

Mr. Douglas—This debate has been elected, because the report of the Senator of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Territories, has not been carefully perused.

Committee on Territories, has not been carefully perused.

The debate, which is terribly dry, promises to be interminable. The large auditory are dissatisfied the lobby members and Senators are drowsy and listless. At half past three the Senate went into executive session, during which nothing important transpired. At its close a recess was taken until seven.

It is now ten o'clock, and the Senate has been engaged in hearing the attles of engrossed bills.

Mr. CLAYTON, with unanimous consent, presented a resolution, thanking Mr. Bright for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over the Senate. Chamimously passed.

Mr. RCSK, from the Committee of Conference on the Pest Office Appropriation bill, reported the agreement of the two houses on the bill. Agreed to.

The Senate then went into executive session again.

The executive session has closed, and the Senate is in open session again.

consideration, because there was no chance of its passage.

Mr. JONES, of Iowa, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the bills for the erection of public buildings in Kansas and Nebrasta. Passed.

SUNDAY, Two O'CLOCK, A. M.
The Senate is still in session, with no prospects of an immediate adjournment.

House of Representatives.

Washington, March 3, 1855.
The Senate bill appropriating \$161,000 for the remova of the obstructions in the Savannah river was passed. During a discussion on the report of the Committee Conference on the disagreeing votes of both Houses to the Army Appropriation bill, Mr. FAULENER alluded to the subject of claims for damage in California during the

Mr. Buston, (dem.) of Mo., understanding him to say something detrimental to Mr. Fremont, indignantly rose and repelled with extreme warmth the assertion. "Did you say Mr. Frement did it, sir? Did you say Fremen

Cries of Worder, order," &c., and the Speaker, rapping with his bammer, informed the gentleman that he was

with his bammer, informed the guttleman that he was out of order.

Mr. Busyrox—I know I am, sir; but I want to vindicate truth and justice, sir.

The Speaker continued rapping, amidst much confusion and continued cries of 'Order.''

Mr. FAYLENNER, (dem..) of Va, elevating his voice—
The gentleman is not more inclined to do this than I am. There is no occasion for his excitement. I was not making the slightest allusion to Mr. Freuont, or of any injury or destruction of property. I was speaking of a private claim, and alluded to the testimony of Commodore Steatton.

private chain, and another dore Steaton and gesticulating vio-dore Steaton again rese, speaking and gesticulating vio-lently, and laboring under severe hourseness. What he said was lost in cries of "Order."

The Straker again reminded Mr. Benton he was out order. Mr. Bestox-I beg pardon; but my indignation is

great, sir.

Mr. FAULENER.—No cause for indignation.

Mr. Benten resumed his seat, and was soon compose

The report of the Conference Committee was rejecte
and, on motion, the Senate was asked for another Co-

The report of the Conference Committee was rejected; and, on motion, the Senate was asked for another Committee of Conference.

The House passed the Senate bill making appropriations for keeping the channel of St. Clair flats and St. Mary's river, Michigan clear.

Refused to suspend the rules to take up the bill making appropriations for the improvement of harbors in Massachusetts.

Sachusetts.

A message was reseived from the President, informing the House that he had signed certain bills, and returning the Cean Mail Steamer bill, with his objections. (Sensation)

The Spranks asked if it was the pleasure of the House that the message should be read.

Several objections, and impatient cries of "Real," "Tead."

The mersage was read by the CLERK.

The President quotes the section of the bill relative to the Collins line, and refers to the law under which the contract was made, by which the subject whereas but four were put on the routs. The bill propered to dispense entirely with the fifth ship, merely stipulating to replace the loss of the Arctic with an other. The bill proposed to repeal so much of the former one as enabled notice to be given to the Collins line to terminate present stransements. When other. The bill proposed to repeal so much of the former one as enabled notice to be given to the Collins line to terminate present arrangements. Whatever exigencies may occur in the art of navigation, while it was designed to pay the contractors a very much larger sum than was called for by the original contract, they are exempled from the general conditions, with the further advantage of placing them beyond Congress. The privileges to them are without corresponding advantages to the government. The additional pay is mere gratuity, while nominally making an appropriation for the transportation of the multiplace of the United States. To continue this would give them pre-eminence, preclude competition, and establish a monopoly incompatible with the constitution. The President alindes to the fact that two million six hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars have already been only \$734,000, showing an extraordinary expenditure ever the receipts, at a charge to this government, while the contractors are in the enjoyment of receipts from passengers and freight equal to the amount received from government, immediately after reading the message.

form government,
Immediately after reading the message,
Mr Hust, (whig) of La., rose, saying—Veto follows
to in rapid march—
Much excitement and confusion, with cries of "order,"

weto in rapid march—
Much excitement and confusion, with cries of "order," and "hear him."

Mr Henr, (warmly)—I am in order. I should feel unworthy of holding a place on this floor if I did not give utterance to the feelings of my heart. Veto follows veto in a rapid march of tyranny over the liberties of our country. This abeminable veto just brought into the Home is the very helpht of tyranny and usurpation, unknown to our ancestors, and without precedent. I desire gentlemen to remember who they are—the representatives of independent people, the parliament sent here to express their minds—men met for grave, conscientions and patriotic purposes, and not slaves—the medium for recording the will of the Executive, who seems bent entirely on doing away with the legislation of the country. The times are melanchely indeed, when the President dictates laws to the people without allowing members the exercise of their individual Judgment. This is a power never conferred by the constitution, and if permitted or tolerated for an instant, will prove the eventhrow of the liberties of the country. When our fathers put an end to monarchy, they thought they had destablished a free country, but Franklin Pierce, by accident President, can dictate to a free people what they shall do in the making of laws. Some geatenen over the way are amiling complacently. No coubt they would feel rather overwhelmed with grief and sorrow at a tyrant striking down the will of the people.

Mr. Kerrr, (dem.) of S. C., moved the previous questions and the stablished a free coverwhelmed with grief and sorrow at a tyrant striking down the will of the people.

Mr. Kerrr, (dem.) of S. C., moved the previous questions and the stablished and the previous questions.

people.

Mr. KETT, (dem.) of S. C., moved the previous question. A nid excitement. tion. A mid excitement, Mr. Caxressi, (free soil) of Ohio, loudly and excitedly proclaimed, "This is the day of the revolution." The remainder of the sentence was drowned in cries of

Order."

Mc.Winster, (dem.) of N. Y., moved that the House

eto.
Gentlemen standing in all parts of the hall were calling for question on the adjournment.

Mr. ASTA (dem.) of N. C.—If we adjourn now, when
will we meet again.

Mr. ASTA, (dem.) of N. C.—If we adjourn now, when will we meet again?

Cries of "Never, never."

The Spragge—It is not for the Chair to determine.
Mr. Assuz-Mr we adjourn, we can't meet to-morrow.
Cries of "Order" in startling tones.

The House refused to adjourn.
The Spragge stated that the question was, shall the Gesan Mail Stramer bill pass, the Peaklent's objections to the contrary notwithstanding. Decided in the negative by a vote of 93 against 19. The constitution requires a two thirds vote.

THE OSTAND CONFIGUROR, ATC.

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Several ineffectual attempts were made to consider the harbor bills.

Mr. HUE CULL AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. HUCCTUL SERVED CONFIGUROR (FOR INC.) IN COURT CONFIGUROR (FOR INC.) AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

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taken to seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House re assembled at seven o'clock, and went into committee on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. An ameniment appropriating \$250,000 for continuing the Washington aqueduct was concurred in by a majority of eight. The galleries, as well as the members, gave vent to their delight by the ciapping of hands. Great confusion.

A proposition was made to have the galleries cleared. Mr. Josse, of Tenn, hoped the motion would be withdrawn. The galleries are in better order than the floor of the House. (Laughter, and cries of "That's right," "Good.")

'Good.'')
The Chairman gave notice that he would use his ut
nost power to enforce order both in the House and gal

leries.
At midnight there were fifty amendments to the bill, to be acted on. All debate on them has been entirely suspended. According to present appearances, the floure will be in assaica until noon to morrow.

The House is still in session, and there are no prospects of any immediate adjournment.

WASHINGTON, E.b. 27, 1866. The Treaty for the Galapagos Islands-The Whole Que tion-The Object of the Treaty-The Parties Interested

The Disposal of Guano Stock.

I have been enabled to see far enough behind the ticulars shout the Galapagos Island treaty. The report was true that was circulated some time ago, that a freaty had been drawn up between this government and Remader for the purpose of facilitating the guano trade But this treaty is a bogus affair, as I am able to show you. About the middle of December last a treaty was drawn and signed by Philo White, the American Minister to Ecuador, on the one side, and Senor Mar quis Espinel, the Minister of the Foreign Affairs of the coublic of Ecuador, on the other. This treaty contain ed thirteen articles, giving to the United States exclusive privileges in the use of the guano of the Galapago islands. The quid pro quo of the United States for thes privileges was to loan to the Republic of Ecuador thre-millions of dollars, at an interest of five per cent the principal being secured by a lieu upon the is-lands. In addition to this, our government, in this treaty, guarantees and protects all the rights and inter-ests of hemador in these Islands, as well as to defend all the ports of the republic. General Wilsonli, the late Minister of Eunedor to the United States, having been the discoverer of the guano of the Galegagos to the republic of Eunedor, is, accord-

up a nections value for the Galapagos guano, by estab-lishing this treaty, if possible.

The three millions of dollars are to be drawn on the Treasury of the United States by Mr. Philo White, who is to be the fiscal agent of the republic of Equador— another evidence of the personality of this whole trans-action.

Tresury of the United States by Mr. Philo White, who is to be the fiscal agent of the republic of Ecuador—another evidence of the personality of this whole transaction.

The ratifications of this treaty are to be exchanged within five munths after its date at Washington. The treaty has now been in the State Department two months, and will be annulled, by the expiration of its own limitations, before the assembling of the next Congress. The provisions of it are so absurd that the sistle course the Executive prefers it should take; and from this treaty, such as I have given, spring all the rumor heretofore published about the cession of the Galapagos group to the United States. When this rumor was first put in circulation here, I sent you a letter from this place, dated Pec. 30, 1884, in which I took the ground that no bona fide treaty was contemplated between the two governments, but the whole report to this effect was put in circulation by speculators in guano stock, for the purpose of giving such stacks a licitious value in Loweing and Wall streets. I said that Philo White and Senator Benjamin were laterested in this treaty acheme, and that the former genileman was suspected of being especialty deep'y interested. This letter, I see, some of the Panama papers have republished, and the Panama Star particularly, thought but ittle reliance was to be placed upon it. I think now, the discovery of the whole plot substatiates my former position, that it e whole rumor came from humbugging speculators. We have tha treaty now before us, and what does it amount to? Philo White, upon his own responsibility, and without any instructions from our government, has volunteered a treaty between this government and Ecuador concerning the Galapagoa group, and in treaty, the parties concerned in making it very well knew would not be ratified in Washington. The idea of defending and protecting the whole republic of Ecuador against the whole world, the result has proved the correctness of their atook. Panic white sould be supposed to

WARRINGTON, March 1, 1855. Purser Thomas H. Looker—His Illagal Advance to Licu-tenant Hunter—Cuba—Position of Affairs in the Fourth Auditor's Office—The Law Governing the Cuse and the Point at Issue-Nacal Intelligence-Apprehensions for the Safety of the Decatur-Unseau the Levant-Attentions from the Austrian Govern-Postmaster General's Report-Close Scruting Recom

In one of my letters I noticed the fact that Leutenan Hunter had drawn from the purser of the brig Bain-bridge, Looker, upwards of four thousand dollars over and above his salary, and that it would nevertheless be allowed the purser on a settlement of his accounts with the government, I sited the case of Purser Thornton a precedent in point. As the correctness of your correspondent's views has been questioned by some of the case more particularly and procure the law governing it. The large sum overdrawn by Licut. Hunter be fere his dismissal, was drawn in several amounts, unde protest, by the purser, and on the written order of the commanding officer of the vessel. Upon presenting his accounts at the Auditor's Office for settlement, Purse, Looker was informed that these overpayments would be

suspended (not rejected) for comelderation.

Now, the sixth section of the act of 1842 says:shall not be lawful for a purser in the may to advance or loan any sum or sums of unpey to any officer in the naval service, under any pretence whatever." If the Auditor shall determine this overpayment to be an "advance" made Lieut. Hunter overpayment to be an "advance" made lieut. Hanter, then it would fall within the operation of the act of 1842. But, in midfication or repeal of this provision, the joint resolution of Congress, of March 3, 1849, declares "that every disbursement of public money made by order of any commanding officer of the navy, shall be allowed to such disbursing officer, and the commanding officer shall be held accountable for the same." The point, then, for the consideration of the Authority is the second an overpayment minds to an officer is a disbursement of public moxey? If so, Porser Looker is protected by law, and the loss must fall upon the government, if Leut. Hunter cannot be made to diagong it Such was the view taxen of the subject in my other Litter, and such I now believe to be perfectly correct.

Facts have just come to light which furnish a key to label to the perfect of the perfect of the subject in the such furnish a key to

Hunter cannot be made to disgorge it Such was the view taxen of the subject in my other litter, and such low believe to be perfectly correct.

Facts have just come to light which furnish a key to the late Unban invasion and massacre. It is now being made apparent that the invasion of Ones by Crittenden and others was done by the procurement of Spain herself. She trembled for the safety of her West Indiposessions, in view of all the circumstances surrounding them, and, seeing the filibustering feeling rife among our people, she adopted the bodd policy of sending hither her ewn officers as apies, to encourage in the invasion of Cuba, making promises of aid and savitance from the natives, but with the view solely to entrap them, and, by sacrificing their lives, to deter others, and arrest the feeling of sympathy for Cuba which was perveiling our land. Thus it will be seen that Spain in not only answer able for the murder of Crittenden's men, but is really responsible for the act of invasion. These facts are communicated to the President of the United States by Mr. Campbell, late Consul at Havana.

Very important and highly interesting naval intelligence has just been received by the department here. The Massachusette, Leeut Richard Meade, communication, let Rio on the 14th of November, and has not since been heard of. She is supposed to be now at Valjaraiso.

The Becatur, Commander Stereit, left Rio on the 21st Sept. last for Valjaraiso but had not reached her deathaction on the 14th January. Serious apprehensions are entertained for her safety.

Despatishes of the 1sth January from Valjaraiso, report the St. Lawrence theres, waiting for the independence, which left Rio early in January to relieve the 8t. Lawrence theres, waiting for the independence, which left Rio early in January to relieve the 8t. Lawrence and his partial on the charge of murder, which left Rio early in January to relieve the 8t. Lawrence and his partial pa

fields?

A sea of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson made a very elo-quest and powerful legal argument before the Euprema-tourt yesterday. It is thought by some that he will eventually be a superior forensic debater to his distin-guished father.

Doings in Washington-The Tariff Bill in the nate-The Army Bill in the House-Jeff, Davis' Measure-Buncomb Speaking-D. S. Dickinson-General Quilman in Washington-Cuba-The Board of Claims. The great fight in Washington at this leave is in the Seaste upon the Tariff bill of Mr. Housing, engralted on

the Civil and Diplomatic bill in the House of Representa-.tives. The whole session to-day has been upon the mo-tion to strike out this Tariff bill entirely from the Civiq and Diplomatic bill. It has been an array of the North against the South-the free trade principles of the one against the "protection to American industry" senti-ment of the other. The session to-night adjourned, the motion to strike out having been lost by two votes The fight will be renewed to-morrow again upon the motion to reconsider

In the House of Representatives the fight all day has been kept up on the Army bill. This is known to be the pet measure of Jeff. Davis, which makes this wholly an administration fight. It went through in part to-night, much to the disappointment of its oppo-

part to night, much to the disappointment of its opponents, who have all day long been sanguine of their ability to defeat it entirely. The remainder of this bill comes up again to morrow.

Courres now being near its close, it would be supposed that business that was pressing and important would take precedence of fluorooms speeches and hitalutin oracy. This is not the case. The evening ressions of both houses are given over entirely to political speculations, fun, jokes, and humburg. Every latitude is given to debate during the evening ression, which indulgence is liberally used.

Much excitement and speculation is raised here by the publication in the Histanto of the effort being made here among the Southern men in favor of Daniel S. Dickinson for the next Presidency. This publication makes the friends of the "Brigadier" and others of his small potato ilk, abake in their boots. It spite of all their efforts

for the next Presidency. This publication makes the friends of the "Brigadier" and others of his small potato ilk, shake in their boots. It spite of all their efforts it is plain the tide is setting in favor of Dickinson, whose modesty and firm friendship for Gen. Cass alone prevented him from not occupying the Presidential chair, instead of the present wretched apology on manhoot from the White Mountains of New Hampshire. You need to be surprised if a Dickinson caucus is held here before the members disperse.

Among the lions lately arrived in Washington, is Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi. Cuba and her prospects brings the General here on huginess, at the present time. He has been closeted with the Treatient abready, and Cuba is supposed to be the topic of cauversation.

Washington is once again well stored with office-seekers, after the positions created by establishing a Peard of Claims by net of Congress. It is now said that the name of Claiborne, of Louisians, has been withdrawn, and Reuben H. Walworth, of New York, has been put on the Ercantive slate in his place for a judgeship. The Board will then shad—Geo. M. Dallas, H. J. Walker, and R. H. Walworth.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1855. The Virginia Scrip Bill-The Lobby in Another Stew-Pickpeckets on Hand-Hiness of Hon. J. Glancey Jones -The Judges of the New Court-The Condition of the Business to be Thrown before this Tribunal-The New Army Bill as Passed.

The Senate this morning gave the death blow to anothe grand scheme for swindling the government, and which promised rich harvests to the lobby. The bill directing arge issues of military land scrip to certain Virginia gentlemen had been carried through the House of Representatives with a perfect rush, and the chances for complete success were so flattering that the shares rose considerably in value. These prospects, however, were blighted in the Senate by the bill being laid on the table this took the speculators rather aback; indeed, I heard a member of the lobby declare he was utterly ruleed This was his last chance. The French Spoliation was vetoed; the Colt Patent voted down, and various other schemes exploded. This grand haul upon the General schemes exploded. This grand haul upon the General Land Office was looked to not only for large profits, but for actual expenses. Misfortunes, however, never come single-handed. An evil heur seems to have fallen upon the outsiders, and their hopes are swept away—bepes for gains from the most iniquitous system of corrupt legislation. This will be the last appearance of many of them before the Congress—province they can borrow the means to get away on—and this they are determined to have, if not by picking the tressury of the Unitel States, then by the noless honorable mean to picking the pockets of visiters to the national capitol. This morning a gestleman was robbed, in the Seant gallery, of his pocket book and some four or five hundred deliars, another old man was releved of his closk and about sixty dollars in cash, and a beautiful placard now ornaments the door of the Capitol, emblaced with these words—"Pickpockets on hand."

I regret to anacunes the scrious illness of Hon. J. Glancey Janes, sho has been confined for some days to his bed lie appears better this morning, and the prospect is he will be out in a few days.

It he expected the nomination for the judges of the new Court of Chams will be sent into the Senate to Cay. These manes would give antishation to the country, and create considence in the utility of this new surburnal. His business will be thrown upon their hands in a checute mass, and it will require untiring industry, as well as eminent ability, to reduce this business to system and order.

Marine Affairs. Land Office was looked to not only for large profits, but

Marine Affairs.

LAUNCHUS VISTERDAY.—At half-past 9 o'clock pesterday morning Mr. Jeremiah Simonson laughed from his yard, at the foot of Nineteenth street, the steamship Area for Commodore C. Vanderbilt. She was afterwards taken to the Allaire Works, to have her machinery completed. She is 2,300 tous burthen. Simultaneously with the above, the ship Neptune slid from her ways in Mr. Wm. H. Webb's yard, foot of Sinth street. She is a fifteen hundred ton ship, and was built for Mr. C. H. Marshall to run in his line of Liverpool packets.

The Strambur Hermann.—This vessel, which arrived

at Fouthampton on the 13th ult., from New York, it was decided should not proceed on to Bremen, in consequence of the river Weser being obstructed by ice. She would remain at Foothampton until the 28th February, when she would sail direct for New York

the would sail direct for New York.

The Great Iron Stramsur.—At the annual meeting of the Eastern Steam Favigation Company, lately held in Loncoe, Mr. Brunel gave some account of the monater ship now in course of construction. This ship is directed transversely into squarate and perfectly watertight compartments. The fracture, and ever the entire filling of one or two of these compartments, would not endanger the buoyancy of the ship or damage the cargo which their rest contained. There are no openings in the bulkheads between these compartments below the deepwater line, except one pipe for steam water, which can be easily closed in a moment; and it is important that there are no openings whatever, even by pipes and cocks, below the load water line. As for the construction of the bottom the whole of the vessel is formed of a double "skin" of iron, with an intervening space of three feet; the material is disposed longitudinally, by which the entire labric is readered stronger; and the outer "skin!" might be rent or torn against a rock, without causing the ship to leek, if the inner one remained unbroken. Not only is the ship divided transversely into ten compartments but two longitudinal bulkheads of iron run fore and attaleut forty feet wide apart. By these iron party wells the whole ship is portioned out into fire prevoid and Mr. Grunel, moreover, expresses a hope that the process of Lieutenant Jackson may be successfully applied to render wood uninfammable, so that it may be impossible for any fire to apread even from the engines, the largest that have every stream and the paddles, and the position of the series to be recommed to economise the weight of the ship, enlarging thereby her capacity of carrying costs and freight. Mr. Brunel stated, also, that he was devoting his best attention to the engines, the largest that have every stream and the paddles, and the position of the mast and sail. The ship was designed equally to statin either agood average year with a variable draught of water, or a very high sp on Stramskip. - At the annual meeting

BREACH OF PROMINE AND SLANDER—A \$3,000 VERBULT.—A sult to recover damages for breach of promise and slander, was tried in the Jefferson (Kentucky) Circuit Court, last week. The plaintiff, Mise rarah Good man, alleged that she was engaged to be married to Julius Edil, and, pending the engagement, he spoke slandarous words of her, and then said that on account of the truthfulness of the words uttered he would not marry her. Miss Goodman further alleged that by reason of the slanderous and abusive language used, and the refusal on the part of Edil to marry her, she had been injured in the sum of \$3,000, for which she asked judgment. Edil made no answer. A jury was sworn to assess the damige. The speaking of the words by dendant was proved, also it was known that plaintiff was a women 61 good character. The jury found for plaintiff in \$3,000.

South Carolina.

Birth C. Thursetti, Req., of Hartford died in New Orleans on Studen morning. Mr. T. was the only son of Gov. Trambull, of Hartford. He leaves a daughter about ten years of age, his wife died some years ago.

Assamas Hattrasan, Req., a lawyer of the old school, died at Cambridge, Mass., on the letth ult, aged 50 years. He was a graduate of Dartmouth dichees, a man of wealth, a backleton, itsue in the second transfer is to be a law of the letth of the le

Broadway Theatre.
SECOND APPEARANCE OF MISS MARY AGN. M-LAST
NIGHT OF ME. DAVENFORT'S ENGAGEMEN.

The Broadway theatre offered attractions last ev. 'ming that could not, and did not, fail to amuse one of the m 'at crowded houses of the season. Mr. E. I. Davenport wa. announced for his last appearance—the occasion being for the benefit of Miss Mary Agnes, a young lady who made her debut with great success, some few weeks since, at another house. The play was "The Wife," one of Sheridan Knowles' great efforts, abounding in pas sages of exquisite poetry and many startling and effect tive incidents. It has been becore the public over twenty years, and its plot and general merits too fre quently criticised to require comment in this brief notice-suffice it to say, it holds a place high in the dra matic representations of the day. The house was crowded in every part. Not a seat was to be had after the rising of the curtain, and the fair beneficiary was received with a right good welcome. She commenced the part of Marianna (the wife) with a meekness and a modesty that well suited a second essay before an Argus eyed audience, and represented the part of the falsely accused woman with a feeling no less feminine in its traits than accurate in its conception, lacking, however, dramatic force and compass of voice to fill the great area of this capacious theatre. acting is easy, as much so, indeed, as we could have looked for in one better accustomed to the business of the stage; her walk is dignified and her elecution pointed and impressive. With all those requisites-a good voice, tact, delicacy and grace of action-Miss Agnes will yet become, by practice and ex-perience, what she now ambitions—a great artist. She lacks experience, without which no genius, however great, can expect to soar at once into the position of a "star;" and, though apparently self-confident on the stage, the newness of her position before the public so far embarrasses her as to make her, if not forgetful, at least faltering in the text. We would cheer her on in her newly adopted profession, which she has undertaken not for ambition's sake alone, but for a no less laudable desire-the support of a family who have known If we were now to tell her that she reached the highest point of her profession, we would certainly deprive the stage of a bright star that is yet destined by study to shine with lustre in the walks of the drama. Miss Agnes will, we hope, take our advice and place herself in a good stock company, where she will become schooled in those essentials without which it is impossible to attain eminence.

Mr. Davenport's Julian St. Pierro was sustained with ability and spirit, and the great scene—the dagger scene, which is always made a prominent feature in the piece was most artistically enacted, with sufficient force, devoid of rant or stage-struck, which are too often brought to bear upon the point that is in itself perfectly effective The other characters were well sustained, particularly those of Leonardo, (Perry.) and the Curate, (Leffing well, though the usually fine voice of the latter was materially ruffled by a cold.

called before the curtain to receive a renewal of the ap-plause with which her acting was rewarded throughout the evening, and the usual compliment of bouquets was

the evening, and the usual compliment of boundets was showered at her feet. Mr. Davunport was then summoned to appear, and, though called on for a speech, he merely howed his thanks.

On Monday Miss Makeah, a young budy who has at ready made a favorable impression, will make her first appearance at this theatre, as Parthenia in "Ingomar," supported by a well established favorite Mr. F. W. Conway, who has just returned from a very successful star engagement in the neighboring States.

reception was as nattering as the most sanguine aspirant for public favor could desire, and her singing was enthusiastically applauded throughout. Police Intelligence.

distinguished artist made her debut last evening at

Niblo's, before a large and fashionable audience. Her

CHARGE OF BREAKING OPEN LETTERS AND ROBBING BIS EMPLOYER. A party of three or four lade, varying in age from nine to thirteen years, have been in the habit lately of visiting Baroum's museum and hiring a private box for their accommodation. The fact of boys so young expending so much morey in a place of exhibition like pending so much morey in a place of exhibition like that of the museum, caused the suspections of the manager to be aroused, who suspected that the boys obtained their means dishonestly, and accordingly a messenger was despatched to the Chief's office, making Mr. Matall conversant with the facts. Offices Rivers was detailed for the purpose of arresting the extravagant youths whenever an opportunity occurred. He did not wait long for the expected appearance of "Young America," for the next evening (Friday.) the party, consisting of four, applied at the office of the museum for a private lext to witness the exhibition that evening. The efficier being made acquainted with the presence of the boys, arrested them without much parley, and conveyed them to the Chief's office for the remainder of the evening. Here, on searching the juveniles an empty invelops directed to Sheppard & Co., publishers, l'uiton streat, in this city, was found in the possession of one of the oldest of the party. The idea struck the police that the boy in whose possession the envelope was found was the moneyd man, and accordingly questions were put to him which revealed the exception of the control of the control of the smalls. It is seems that this boy has been in the employ of Sheppard & Co. and has been enstrusiably them to carry their letters from the Post Office, that of late the tirm have lost everal remittances seat them through the Post Office, and it is now supposed by them of late the firm have lost several remittances cent it through the Post Office, and it is now supposed by it that their youthful clerk can fully account for the sence of the money letters. The youth was brought fore the United States Court yesterday to answer charge brought against him.

HOTEL ROBERRY. On Thursday night, two gentlemanly looking persons On Thursday night, two gentlemanly looking personages entered the Union Hotel. In Hudson street, and inquired for ladgings for the night. The rooms were shown the guests, and they went to bed, as the landlord suppored. But what was his surprise to find in the morning that his lookers were gone before the break of day, without even paying their hill, or acquainting any one of the fact. Upon searching the premises, (for the idea another struck the host that he had been harboring thieres,) a number of purts monnaiss were found to be missing, and property belonging to the boarders, valued in all at about \$150. The room of a Mr. Chatterfon was entered, and a walet, containing \$45, extracted from his pantaleons pocket. No trace of the lodgers has yet been discovered, although slight hopes of their turning ap somewhere are entertained by the proprietor of the Union Hotel.

HEAVY ROSSERY OF CLOTHING.—The clothing store of J. V. Metlar, in Montgomery street, was entered at an J. V. Metlar, in Montgomery street, was entered at an early hour on Paturday morning, and robbed of cloths and clothing to the amount of \$1,000. An entrance was effected in the rear by boring through a door, and lifting out the bar by which it was secured. Among the goods taken were several pieces of valuable cloths, see bondred sits vests, two hundred portnerousies, on hundred satin rocks, and a variety of other goods in smaller quantities. There is as yet no clus to the robbers. The police of Jersey City and New York have been notified of the occurrence.

Rossisky is yet Strance—A Trans Stranger.—At 12 celeck on Friday night a reg merchant named Wo. Mar-

o'clock op Friday night a reg merchant named Wm. Mar o'clock on Friday night a reg merchant named Wm. Marriout, doing business in Market street, Newark, was rubbed in Morris street, Jersey City, of his watch, worth
\$120, by three persons unknown. He had just left the
City Hotel, at the corner of Hudson and Grand street,
considerably intoxicated, when some person in the
street volunteered to show him the way to the railroad
depot. Soon after there were three persons in Marriott's
company. One of them seized his watch, and escaped
with it. Marriott asserts that he stabled the man who
took his watch with his dirk, and that the blade either
entered the thief's left arm or breast.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States steamer Princeton arrived at the Pensacola navy yard I'th ult, from Key West. The fullowing is a list of her officers—Commander, Henry Pagle, Lieutenants, Win. B. Young, Henry H. Lewis, Thomas G. Corbin, and Henry K. Eurenport: Surgeon, Fobert T. Barry, Parser, John C. Hunter, Assistant Surgeon, F. A. Walsee, Acting Master, Win. W. Low, Passed Midshipmen, Richard T. Bowen, Charles H. Green, Captain's Clerk, John A. Terhune, Lieutenant of Marines, Charles G. McGanley, Chief Engineers, Mchasid Quinn, Piret Assistant Engineers, P. F. Garven, John M. Mury; Second Assistant Engineers, B. R. Knott, C. H. Loring, Third Assistant Engineers, George R. Johnson, F. A. Canfald, H. E. Winsor, Boatswain, James Walker, Gunner, L. K. Ellis, Carpenter, R. M. Pain Salmakar, Win. Fergut.

University Harres Minuryenancia Squarehox—The United

Winsor Boatswain James Walker, Gunner, L. K. Ellis, Carpenter, R. M. Pain, Pailmaker, Win. Fergut.
Unray Status Minoraumanum Squankon.—The United States frigate Comberland, Capt. Harwood, bearing the local pennant of Commodores R. Stringlann; the Lewest. Capt. Turner, Zt. Louis, Capt. Ingraham, vleam frigate Faranae, Capt. Louis, capt. Ingraham, vleam frigate Faranae, Capt. Louis, capt. Ingraham, vleam frigate Faranae, Capt. Louis, Capt. Ingraham, vleam the lod of February. The random of the squadron. The Faranae was to leave on the 5th for Leghorn, to obtain the body of Capt. Wysham, United States Navy, which was to be sent home in the Lernat. The author who was been the first of January, for the murder of a sailp mate on board the fevrant, acknowledged the justice of the content, and confessed to the murder of a man in New Orleans some years back. High mass was sail in Expendia on account of the death of the Queen fewering and the Queen of Sardinia, and, at the request of the authorities, Commoders Stringham attended the cerumines in full uniform, with a large number of the officers of the squadron. The St. Louis and Cumberland will acti. probably, some be ordered to the United States.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

Our Special Despatches from London and Paris.

ALL GERMANY AND RUSSIA IN ARMS. Immense Preparations for the Defence

of Poland. LORD PAIMERSTON'S PROGRAMME.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE CRIMKA.

Depression in the Commercial Affairs of Eugland. &c.,

Our European files brought by the Canada contain little news, except what had already resched us by tole-graph from Halifax. We publish, however, our special despatches from London and Paris, the latest intelligence received at Liverpool previous to the sailing of the

steamer, with some commercial circulars. The London Globe of the 16th ult. says :- "Lord John Russell, who was to have left town for Vienna to morrow, is, we regret to hear, suffering from severe indisposition. by which his departure will be delayed for some days. At the earliest moment that his health permits the no ble lord will proceed upon his mission, accompanied by Mr. Hammond, and other gentlemen from the Foreign

Our London Correspondence

LONDON, THURADAY, Feb. 15, 1855. The Paimer ton Administration and its Prosp he Paimer ton Administration and its Prospects—The Premier's Personal Qualities Analysed—The New Arrangement in the War Department—The Coming Po-litical Changes in England—Chances of the Coolen ites, de , de,

Every newspaper from our shores will bring you such exposed to, and our prospects for the future, that I have some misgiving lest I should incur the hazard of over loading your columns by communicating any of my neval club chat. Yet I am unwilling that any of my opportu-nites should not be made serviceable to a journal which, in its turn, contributes so largely to political capital on this side of the Atlantic. heat and anxiety which encircled the late political

move, is gradually beginning to subside, and already there are signs of a more temperate judgment than is usual on the installation of a new Premier. Lord Pal merston is not halfed as a god, whose advent is at once to reduce chaos to order, and produce a vigorous and of ficient army out of the remnants of a few tatterdemalion regiments, but simply as the proper man to supply what Lord Aberdeen most signally lacked, a mind bearing upon and influencing every member of the Cabinet. That Ca binet was before, with all its talented divisions, a series of independent lines, occasionally, and always accidentally, converging to one point. It postessed no centre of gravity. Lord Aberdeen had no sufficient force in himselt, derivable from more commanding genius or sin-gular pliability of temper, for exercising any species of control over such men as Russell, Gladstone, Palmers ten, Melesworth or Graham. With such as Newcastle, Sidney Herbert and Lord Clarenden, he might do some-thing; but his influence extended no further. Now, all this is changed. Russell and Aberdeen, those two sums which neutralized each other, have departed from the ministerial bemisphere, and l'almeraton reigna supreme The Cabinet is essentially purified. The high expecta-tions raised for its favor, on its original formation, comprising all the talents of the Legislature, have been greatly-modified, but not dissipated; and all the sound judging men, whose opinions give a clue to others, are disposed to bolieve that, now the coarbinan is changed,

the horses, which have been plunging, rearing and kicking over traces for the last two years, will be found o be well matched, and will drop into their pace with case to themselves and advantage to the state vehicle. immense good has been effected in that re-points are now settled. The fragmentary question of heartments is settled. The question whether, during a war, Lord Berby could muster a ministry, is settled. The question whether the whigh could not recover the exclusive possession of office is settled. The question about Lord Aberdeen's fitness to

It to not that Lord Palmerston's genius is of that towering character that he takes his place in the Cabinet as the "Lung inter minora ridera." That he has genius and of a high order, is undoubted, but his great power consists in his charming, winsome, imperturbable good temper Attaining his title at the early age of eighteen, be became a member of Parliament at twenty two, and in one year after was a minister, and very shortly after that entered the office of Fecretary at War, which, through the successive administrations of Percent

sit at the below is settled.

Liverpool, Canning, Goedrich, and Wellington, for a period of nineteen years in succession, he fulfilled the duties of. Nothing but a singular capacity for hearing and forbearing, for differing and yet conciliating, for keeping his own, while preserving the amour propose of others, could have sustained him ever feating and huoyant, while so many goodly barks were perpetually running abore or capacied by the popular gale, and it is this, it is tellered, which will enable him to ride triumphant in a Cabinet where Abordeen has been washed overhoard.

In the affairs of life tempers have quite as much to do as talents, and a man who can enter a council chamber and by a radiant emile and cheerful joke begin the business of the fay—a business which is the hot encounter of men's wits who have each their circle of flatterers—has already got over difficulties; and when to this be adds the qualification of sustaining contradiction with equancial

as islents, and a man who can enter a council chamber and by a radiant culle and cheerful joke begin the business wits who have each their circle of flatterers—has already got over difficulties; and when to this be adds the qualification of sustaining contradicties with equation; and of abandoning the huse of his own views while he retains the kernel—that amail portion almost imperceptible, but which contains the gist of the whole—such a man is at once a dangerous and delightful antagonist, and it is universally thought, therefore, among children, that under the presidency of Palmerston the Cabinet will not break down from internal differences.

The age of our new Frender is assily against us; frest, because a rish at neventy-only, however healthy, brought into a new sphere of enotement, cannot be counted upon from one six months to another, and, accordly because the same cause sleeps ofther parties alive and restless who might otherwise give up their chance as hopsless. But the Palmerstonian game has been played with such concumunate tast that all parties have been made to constitute to its aucoess. Lord John Rausell—who, a year afterwards, turned him out of his ministry—his self ingressy contributed to his present popularity by the phrase which he used when Palmerston as a formal radials. "He is not," he said, "the Minister of Austria of Hursis, or of any German Power, but the Minister of Hursis, or of any German Power, but the Minister of Hursis or of any German Power, but the Minister of Hursis or of any German Power has the first makes overtures to? Lord Palmerston of tories and radials. "He is not," he said, "the Minister of Austria of Hursis or of any gent for the party has the first makes overtures to? Lord Palmerston is Lord Derby falls, but the fact of his having begged that on operation has shortened forewell united by the property the south and there is not debetter, or damage them if he could, and there is not a public terrard who can execute it with a greater show the state of the humbest had of t